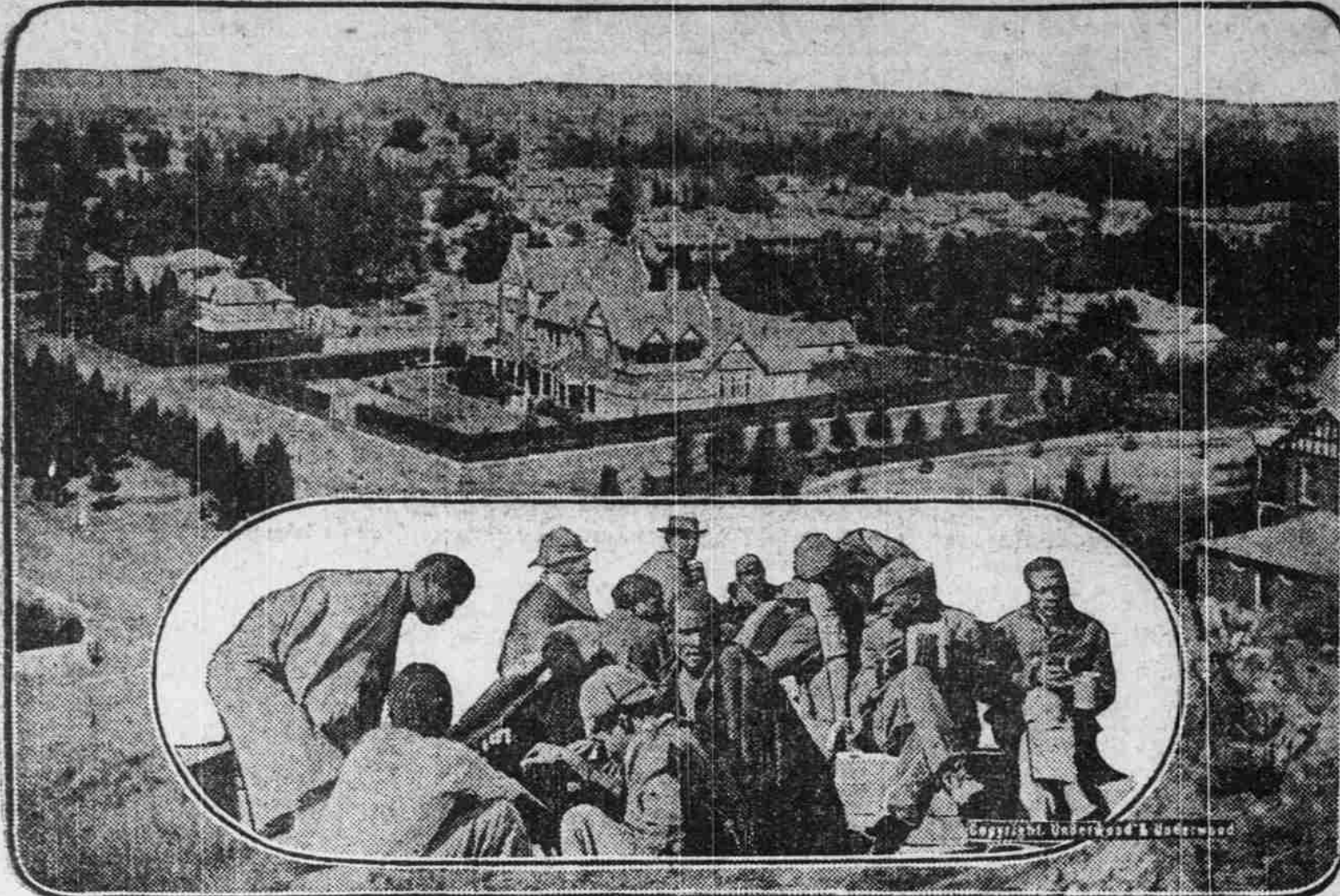


SCENE OF BLOODY STRIKE RIOTING



Our illustration shows a general view of Johannesburg, South Africa, where the strike of miners has resulted in bloody battles with the soldiery and police. The inset shows a typical crowd of colored miners.

BY ORDER OF CZAR

Nicholas Savin, Adventurer, Released From Riga Prison.

International Swindler, "Man of the Hour" in Russia, Now Earns Honest Living—Was Street Car Conductor in Chicago.

Moscow.—Nicholas Savin, the notorious Russian adventurer who calls himself Count Nicholas de Toulouse-Lautrec, has been released from prison in Riga by the czar's manifesto of March 5. When the count came out of prison he had only three rubles in his pocket. He has earned 5,000 rubles so far. A Moscow newspaper is publishing his diary and a cinematograph firm has paid him \$1,500 for films illustrating his life. In Russia he is the man of the hour.

He is known to the police all over Europe and America as an exceedingly accomplished swindler, who speaks half a dozen languages and whose specialty is the passing off on the gulleless of forged bonds and securities.

He accounts for all the records of charges and convictions against him in various parts of the globe in two ingenious ways.

Either they were crimes committed by a cousin who is remarkably like him or he says they were charges trumped up against him by the Russian secret police in order to get rid of a dangerous nihilist.

According to his own story, he took part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877

wonderful stories of escapes from Siberia and is, in fact, the most brilliant artist in modern fiction.

WAR WHEN THE WHALE COMES

So Think the Superstitious Ones Who Watch Over the Delaware Bay.

Chester, Pa.—Superstitious people of this city believe that the whale which was recently seen in Delaware bay is a precursor of war. They refer to past omens of a similar character, reciting that the whale which came up the Delaware river in 1811 was a precursor of the War of 1812, and that in 1860, one year before the outbreak of the Civil war, a whale came up these waters to Philadelphia. This latter whale Edward Cullen, a veteran fisherman of this city, avers he saw. He says:

"It was just this way. It was during the summer of 1860. Horace Davis and I were out in a boat fishing. It was a little dark, and we had a lantern. I was drawing in the net and Davis was banking it. All of a sudden Davis said: 'Ned, there's vessel upside down out there.' I looked and saw a thing that had the appearance of the hull of a craft upset. 'See how swift the tide speeds by it,' said Davis.

"We'd got pretty close to it then, and I lifted the lantern to take a good look. Just then there was a terrible splash and the water went clear up into the air out of that thing, just as though a powder magazine had busted.

"I dropped the lantern, and Davis and I grabbed the oars, and we didn't stop until we got ashore. There wasn't any steamboat on the river that could have beaten us that trip. When

that whale was caught up near Kensington she had fishermen's nets around her to stock two or three ship stores. She had dragged them off the bottom of the Delaware as she crawled up toward Philadelphia."

LAUDS AN AMERICAN SCHOLAR

Temps Devotes Its Leading Editorial to the Visit of Harvard University President.

Paris.—The Temps devotes its principal editorial to the visit of Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard university, describing him as "one of the leaders of American



Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

thought whose presence among us will still further tighten the bonds of mutual esteem and ardent sympathy between France and the United States." The Temps points out that the advent of Dr. Lowell in Harvard coincided with the reaction in favor of French methods. Previously German methods had reigned exclusively in American universities.

COYOTES ARE NEARLY EXTINCT

Closed Ranges and Bounties on Scalps Causing Extermination of Animal.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—According to stock raisers and farmers of this county the coyote seems to be fast becoming extinct. The fencing up of the big pasture districts in this and neighboring counties, where practically every acre is now stocked with cattle, has robbed the coyote of his once free and open range.

Because of his depredations on young and helpless domestic stock a bounty has been set on his head and he has long been a fugitive, hunted and killed by every farmer. The bounty of a dollar which is paid by the county for every coyote scalp turned in probably more than any other cause is responsible for the decreasing wolf population.

In order to get the reward many farmers, and especially the farmer boys, not only trap and kill coyotes whenever the opportunity comes, but have made a practice of hunting the coyotes' dens and robbing them of their young. For the scalp of a baby wolf, though only a few weeks old and innocent of any wrongdoing, is the same in the eyes of the law as would be that of a veteran chicken killer.

Only a few years ago the county money paid out in this county alone for coyotes ran as high as \$300 or \$400 annually. Now, it is said, the number will hardly reach 100 a year. The bringing in of a dozen or more scalps by one farmer, which was once so common, no longer occurs.

The greater part of these bounties are collected in the spring months before the mother wolf has left her den with her family. So persistently have the farmers carried on the warfare of extermination that the coyotes which rear their families in safety must be cunning indeed. Though this may seem cruel, yet from long experience the farmers have found that in a stock-raising country the coyote has no place. Were they left to multiply even for a few years so great

would their numbers become as to be a scourge to the country.

MAP RUINS JUDGE'S DIGNITY

"Is That You, Eugene?" He Asks When Roused from His Slumber in Court.

Paris.—"Oh! sleep, it is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole!" But people who indulge in forty winks at the wrong moment get into trouble sometimes.

Two judges of the Seine tribunal are inflicted rather badly with the judicial habit of napping, and the other day during a case in which they were on the bench in company with the president of the court the influence of the heat wave combined with the tedious pleadings of an uninteresting case sent them into a profound sleep.

According to a report that has aroused much merriment in legal circles one of the judges, being roused by the toss of a colleague gently pressed against his calf, murmured, "Is that you, Eugene?" and awoke to wonder why the court was dissolved in laughter.

Old House Has 365 Windows.

London.—The late Lord Northampton owned one of the show places of England in Compton Wyngates, in Warwickshire, one of the finest examples of a half timbered house to be found in England. It is a splendid specimen of Tudor architecture, with battlemented towers and mullioned windows, and has been preserved intact from the days of Henry VIII., whose arms appear over the gateway. No two of its chimneys are alike and there are 365 windows.

First Woman Jury's Verdict.

San Francisco.—The first woman jury to appear in a felony case in California returned a verdict of not guilty after two hours' deliberation in the case of a woman on trial for an alleged attempt at blackmail.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 3

THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

LESSON TEXT—Ps. 105:23-25 (cf. Ex. 7:8-11:10).

GOLDEN TEXT—"Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be humbled; and whosoever shall humble himself shall be exalted."—R. V. Matt. 23:12.

While this Psalm is a succinct statement of all that is contained in Exodus, chapters 7 to 12, still no teacher can judge himself as having made proper preparation who has not studied carefully the earlier record. Beginning with those of discomfort the plagues become more and more severe until the last and the crowning one, the death of the first born, caused the Egyptians to thrust out the Israelites with haste and gladness, laden with an abundance of "spoils." Pharaoh trusted in the superior greatness of the Egyptian gods, he also had great pride in his absolute power and hated to lose the profitable service of his Hebrew slaves. Over against this was God's right to demand the worship of his chosen people, God's profuse warnings to the proud Egyptian, and the inevitable outcome of the man, tribe, or nation who sets up human will in opposition to the plans of an Omnipotent God. True thanksgiving and praise are based upon "His marvelous works" (v. 5 R. V.).

Israel Made Strong.

I. The Induction of Israel into Egypt, vv. 23-25. By "Israel" in verse 23, the Psalmist does not refer to the nation but rather to the supplanter who became "Israel, a prince." His induction into Egypt was in accordance with God's purposes and plan, yes, his specific command, Gen. 46:2-7, Acts 7:9-15. God increased the descendants of Israel greatly in the land of Egypt, see v. 24. At the same time God made those same descendants stronger than their "adversaries" on account of the fact that Jehovah fought on their side, see Rom. 8:31.

II. The Exodus of Israel From Egypt, vv. 26-36. Now the Psalmist is referring to the nation. In Exodus there are recorded ten plagues, here there are mentioned but eight. The plague of the murrain of beasts and the plague of boils, the fifth and the sixth, are here left out for some reason best known to the Psalmist. God saw the afflictions of Israel but sends relief through human agents. Moses was God's "servant" (v. 26) and Aaron "His chosen" (I Sam. 12:6) so also is every true believer. Their work has to "show" (v. 27) God's wonders in the land of Egypt (Ham). They were to show "His" wonders, signs, the "Words of His signs" (R. V. marg.), and none of their own. In other words they were to be the visible embodiment of God's character and power.

Worshiped the Nile.

The Psalmist then turns to the first of the historic plagues. The Egyptians were so dependent upon the Nile that they personified it and worshiped it. They had shed the blood of the Israelites and were given blood to drink, see Rev. 16:5, 6 and Gal. 6:7. The third plague was directed against the goddess "Hekt," queen of two worlds, and who was represented by a frog-like figure, see Ex. 8:8. It was after this calamity that Pharaoh temporized. The third and fourth plagues are grouped together in verse 31. God often uses very little things to humble the great ones of earth. Life is made up of trifles, but life is no trifle. Pharaoh had proudly boasted of his agnosticism (Ex. 5:2) but when he sought to try conclusions with God and said, "Neither will I let Israel go" God let him wrestle with frogs, lice and flies. We thus see a man setting himself against God who is not able to overcome these smallest of pests. As we have mentioned, the fifth and sixth plagues are omitted from this record, hence the plague mentioned in v. 32 is in reality the seventh (Ex. 9). It was a rebuke to the God of the air, and from Rev. 8:7 and 16:21 we learn that it is to be repeated in the end of time.

Though Israel was free from the eighth, the plague of locusts (v. 34) they did suffer from a like experience in later days, Joel 1:1-7. These small pests can turn a fruitful land into a barren waste.

But the culminating plague (v. 36) was the smiting of the first born. Even Israel could not escape this calamity except by the previous shedding of blood, Ex. 12:3-18. God gave Pharaoh ample warning, Ex. 4:23. Refusing to yield under the lesser judgments, God brought this supreme penalty, smiting all the first born, "the beginning of all their strength" (R. V. marg. v. 36).

III. The Teaching. Before the plagues Pharaoh was warned; before the second one he was given an opportunity to repent and because of the suffering thereby he relented and asked for a respite. Refusing to declare God's greatness (Ex. 8:10) "the (Pharaoh) made heavy his heart" (Ex. 8:15), an act of his own, not an act of God. No warning is given of the third plague for Pharaoh had broken faith. The acknowledgment upon the part of his magicians of a power greater than their own did not serve as a warning and he continued in his rebellion.

PURE WHITE FOR WARMEST DAYS



ASIDE from the comfort assured to the wearers of pure white apparel in the dog days, the knowledge that it is refreshing to look at by sweltering fellow-beings weighs something in its favor. Here are two exquisite hats, made for midsummer, that look as if they might be interpretations by the artist-milliner of soft, drifted snow or gleaming ice, translated into fabrics and thence into headwear.

A round, bonnet-like shape has the brim covered with a new material much like crepe de chine, but with less luster. It is called crepe Georgette. The small soft crown is a puff of moire satin as shimmering as ice. A moire ribbon encircles the crown and is tied in a bow on the under-brim. There is a large white marguerite daisy on the upper-brim at the back with a deep brown center. It is mounted in a few rose-leaves from which trails also the palest of Marshall Neil roses extending two inches beyond the brim edge.

Folds of snowy maline rest against the hair, supported by an under-brim which is really an extension of the crown. This beautiful conception belongs in that class of millinery to which the designer turns when possessed of the airiest of fancies.

A white hemp shape trimmed with ribbon veiled with maline and finished with a pair of wings deserves a special interest. It is a peculiar shape with a poke-bonnet front and a brim that widens and rolls up at the back.

Contrary to the popular mode of the season, which shows wings and quills mounted as in flight, these wings are poised as if at rest, which is exactly right for a hot-weather hat.

The wonderful coat of Irish-crochet lace has a daring touch on the sleeves. They are short puffs, not reaching to the elbow, and are finished with bands of dark brown fur. The idea is eccentric but perhaps intended to remind us of winter and cold weather in the midst of middle-summer heat.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

FOR WEAR ON CAR OR BOAT

Crepe de Chine Dressing Gown is the Most Practical Garment for the Traveler.

The most serviceable and durable dressing gown for the traveler is made of some dark, inconspicuous, untransparent material.

Crepe de chine is ideal for summer wear. A dressing gown of this material in a dark color can be worn comfortably for months. It does not show oil easily, and when it is soiled it can be easily washed and will look as well after a trip to the laundry as before. A dark gown, besides the fact that it will not show soil so quickly as a light one, can be comfortably worn on the way to the bath on shipboard and in the corridors of hotel or pension.

A gown of dark blue crepe de chine could be made with a little V-shaped vest of gathered cream or ecru net and with net undersleeves, or a ribbon sash in gay colors and futuristic design could be used to give the somber gown a more interesting character.

NEEDLE BOOK TO FIT PURSE

With This Equipment Any Ordinary Mishap to Garment May Be Quickly Repaired.

Almost any of the scraps of pretty silk ribbon that are in the family rag bag may be fashioned into a needle book small enough to go into the average sized purse without overcrowding the receptacle. At the inner side of one cover, which of course is mounted over thin cardboard, should be a tacked-down sheet of fine flannel in which may be stuck needles of several sizes, and at the inside of the opposite cover should be straps of the silk through which reels may be run. These reels, formed of silk-covered matches or toothpicks, should be wound with a few yards of black and white sewing silk, black and white linen thread, black and white or tan silk floss, and, thus equipped, the shopper is prepared to repair any ordinary mishap to her garb.

Soft Bows or Lingerie.

Fastidious women have long been tired of the lingerie garments that are slotted for baby ribbon in all possible places, but the touch of color which the ribbon gives is introduced by single soft bows. On the newest French nightgowns there are two large buttonholes to be found at the front and through these is passed a soft wide ribbon which is tied in a bow. This is much less troublesome than threading ribbons through slots or stitching on a made bow.

Fan Again in Fashion.

The fetching neck ruff remains a great favorite with the girl of the season. A chic girl at a smart afternoon gathering the other day wore the latest and sheerest development of the ruff, which consists of but a single thickness of fine tulle, with nary a plait.

TAILOR-MADE GOWN



Tailor-made model of ecru tussar with collar of purple silk.

Slimmer Than Ever.

Smart women of this season look slimmer than they have done for a long time. To secure the effect desired undergarments that add to the size are being dispensed with. To take the place of the abandoned petticoats the new muslin, which is very thin, crepons and other transparent materials, are being used, while some women who may be described as ultra-fashionable have conceived a petticoat combination made out of woven silk which fits the hips closely.

Lace Fichu Over Silk Gown.

A charming fichu of maline lace is worn over a gown of soft silk or sheer material. The lace is draped in soft folds across the back and shoulders, gradually sloping toward the front, where it ends in two sharp points.



Czar of Russia.

and was severely wounded at Plevna. There is some ground for doubting this account, for he received no medal and no wound pension. All that is known is that in 1878 he gave up his commission.

When Savin was on trial at Pau in 1908 for swindling he told the same story of being wounded at Plevna as well as at Santiago de Cuba. The French court ordered the prison doctor to examine his "wounds." The doctor reported that there certainly were scars visible, but they were received in battles other than those of war.

After a thrilling escape from the French gendarmerie he fled to the Balkans, where he enlisted proceedings by presenting himself as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

His schemes, however, were frustrated by a Moscow barber, to whom he owed money, and who, happening to be in Constantinople at the same time, gave information to the Russian embassy as to Savin's identity.

The luckless adventurer was sent to Naxim, a desolate convict settlement in Siberia, but within three months he succeeded in escaping.

Afterward he lived in Chicago, where he worked as a car conductor and was naturalized as an American citizen. He was married in Canada and arrested and sentenced there for dealing in forged bonds in 1900 and has since been arrested in New York, Lisbon, Finland and Pau. He tells